

Form Approved - OMB No. 0551-0040

FAS-930
(08-26-03)**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**
Foreign Agricultural Service**TRADE ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE (TAA) FOR FARMERS**
PETITION FOR CERTIFICATION AND ELIGIBILITY FOR A GROUP OF PRODUCERS**NOTE:** The following statement is made in accordance with the Privacy Act of 1974 (5 USC 552a) and the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, as amended. The authority for requesting the following information is the Trade Adjustment Assistance for Farmers, (Pub. L. 107-210). The information will be used to determine program eligibility. Furnishing the requested information is voluntary. Failure to furnish the requested information will result in denial of program benefits. This information may be provided to other agencies.According to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, an agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. The valid OMB control number for this information collection is 0551-0040. The time required to complete this information collection is estimated to average 6 hours per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. **RETURN THIS COMPLETED FORM TO THE ADDRESS LISTED BELOW.**

Please complete all requested information in this form and return it to the following address or fax to (202) 720-0876.

U.S. Department of Agriculture
Import Policies and Programs Division/FAS
1400 Independence Ave., S.W.
Stop 1021
Washington, DC 20250-1021If you need assistance, telephone (202) 720-2916 or
e-mail your questions to:
trade.adjustment@fas.usda.gov.

1. Name of Authorized Representative or Primary Contact <u>E.R. Gollott, Sr.</u>		2. Name and Business Address (Including City, State, and Zip Code) <u>Gollott's Oil Dock & Ice House, Inc.</u>	
3. Telephone Number (Including Area Code) <u>228-374-6121</u>		P.O. Box 1458 <u>Biloxi, MS 39533</u>	
4. Fax Number (Including Area Code) <u>228-374-0599</u>		5. E-Mail Address <u>goldenqf@bellsouth.net</u>	
6. This petition is made on behalf of the following producers: (Use separate sheet for additional producers)			
A. Name of Producers	B. Mailing Address	C. Telephone No. (Including Area Code)	D. E-Mail Address
<u>Montha Sok</u> (Shrimp Boat Owner)	<u>Ocean Springs, MS 39564</u>		
<u>Jackie + Hiep Trieu</u> (Shrimp Boat Owners)	<u>Biloxi, MS 39532</u>		
<u>Khang Dang</u> (Shrimp Boat Owner)	<u>Biloxi, MS 39532</u>		
<u>In behalf of the rest of the shrimping industry</u>			

7. COMMODITY INFORMATION:

A. Description of the raw (excludes processed) agricultural commodity: (e.g., fresh raspberries)	B. Commodity's Harmonized Tariff Schedule (HTS) Number (HTS can be found at: http://www.fas.usda.gov/ustradel)
<u>Fresh & Frozen Wild Harvest Shrimp</u>	<u>030613 (Shrimp & Prawns)</u>

C. This petition is for the most recent marketing year for the commodity beginning in 01/2003 and ending 12/2003
(month/year) (month/year)

D. Check whether the certification is to cover a commodity produced nationally or in an "impacted" area (state or states):

☐ National ☒ State(s) (list): Mississippi

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8. If item 7D "National" is checked, provide the national average annual price for the most recent marketing year and the 5 preceding marketing years. If item 7D "State(s)" is checked to indicate that the petition is for an impacted area, provide the relevant average price for the most recent marketing year and the 5 preceding years, and specify the months being averaged if the price is for less than 12 months (seasonal price).

(NOTE: National price data is available for many raw agricultural commodities from the Department's National Agricultural Statistical Service (NASS) at www.usda.gov/nass.)

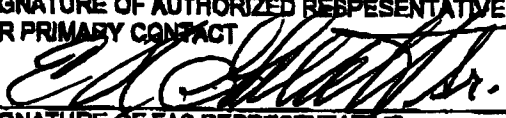
A. Marketing Year	B. Average Annual Price				
Most recent: 2003	\$ 1.452				
Provide prices for the 5 years prior to the most recent marketing years. Beginning with the most recent.	C. 5-Year Average Annual Price				
	1 Year ago	2 Years ago	3 Years ago	4 Years ago	5 Years ago
	\$1.778	\$ 1.982	\$2.586	\$ 2.030	\$ 2.047

9. Basis for request for adjustment assistance. Please explain or attach any documents, which show how increased imports have affected the national price of your product during the most recent marketing year. In your description include any other factors which may also have contributed to lower producer prices:

The most current complete marketing year price is 69.64 percent of the previous 5-year mean price.

Attachment 1998-2003 Mississippi Landings

Attachment Basis for request for adjustment assistance (10 pages) titled "Documentation Prepared for the USDA Foreign Agricultural Service to Support a Petition from the Mississippi Shrimp Industry for Certification Under the Trade Adjustment Assistance Program for the 2003 Marketing Year"

10A. SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE OR PRIMARY CONTACT 	10B. TITLE President	10C. DATE SIGNED (11-22-04) 12-10-05
11A. SIGNATURE OF FAS REPRESENTATIVE	11B. TITLE	11C. DATE

**Documentation Prepared for the USDA Foreign Agricultural Service to Support a
Petition from the Mississippi Shrimp Industry for Certification Under the Trade
Adjustment Assistance Program for the 2003 Marketing Year**

With domestic production averaging roughly 200 million pounds per year (shell-on, headless equivalent weight), any growth in the U.S. shrimp market beyond that level must be supplied by imported product. Not surprisingly, imports have been a growing contributor to total U.S. shrimp supplies for decades. However, calendar 2001 signaled a departure from the gradual, annual increases in shrimp imports. Specifically, total shrimp imports in 2001 exceeded 2000 levels by almost 122 million pounds (product weight), or 16 percent. In both 2002 and 2003, total shrimp imports have set records that have been eclipsed in the following year. Even with the West Coast stevedores' strike that began in October 2002, imports that year exceeded the record set in 2001 by 64 million pounds (7 percent). Likewise, total shrimp imports in 2003 exceeded the record set in 2002 by 165 million pounds, a 17 percent increase in imports of all shrimp products over 2002. Since 2001, imports of shell-on, headless shrimp – which account for roughly half of all shrimp imports – have also set annual records that have been exceeded in both 2002 and 2003. Record imports have served to reduce the prices fishermen have received for their catches; in some size counts by as much as \$3.00 per pound below 2000 prices.

The final rule published in the Federal Register of August 20, 2003 specified that commercial fishermen would be covered under the Trade Adjustment Assistance Program if the value of their catch was adversely affected by imported products. The data to make this assessment are available, and come from two sources.

Data sources used to compute imports of shell-on, headless shrimp. U.S. imports of all products are tracked in a database maintained by the Bureau of the Census and available on-line from the International Trade Commission (ITC) [2]. The shrimp import data used in this review reflect *"imports for consumption."* Thus, both actual, physical entries into the U.S. and withdrawals from stocks in Customs-bonded warehouses are included in these values. All import data are classified by year, month, exporting country, and the ten-digit HTS number. The ITC databank provides timely, accurate information about the volumes and values of imports. However, the specific *method* used to produce shrimp (i.e., wild-harvests from capture fisheries or farm-raised products from culture systems) is not a classification variable within the ITC import database. To estimate the fraction of a country's total production of aquatic and marine organisms attributable to either wild-harvests or culture systems, another set of online databases can be used. These data are maintained by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and can be accessed via FishStat, a compiled data-management software system created by FAO [3]. Two distinct data sets reflect annual production of various aquatic and marine organisms. One tracks production of wild aquatic or seafood products via capture, and the other details production through farming systems. Each database has numerous classification variables, but for these purposes only country, year, and species are required. FAO also maintains a third data set that tracks total production across numerous classification variables irrespective of production method. This database helps to cross-check (verify) production from both the capture and aquaculture databases.

Background information – how foreign harvests and U.S. imports are allocated across production methods. The contribution each production method makes to a country's annual harvest of any species can be computed by dividing the captured quantity or the cultured quantity by the annual total. For example, Thailand produced 561 million pounds of shrimp (expressed on a live weight basis) in 2002. Wild harvests generated 203 million pounds while shrimp culture yielded 358 million live weight pounds toward total shrimp production. Thus, the computed capture-culture percentages for Thai shrimp

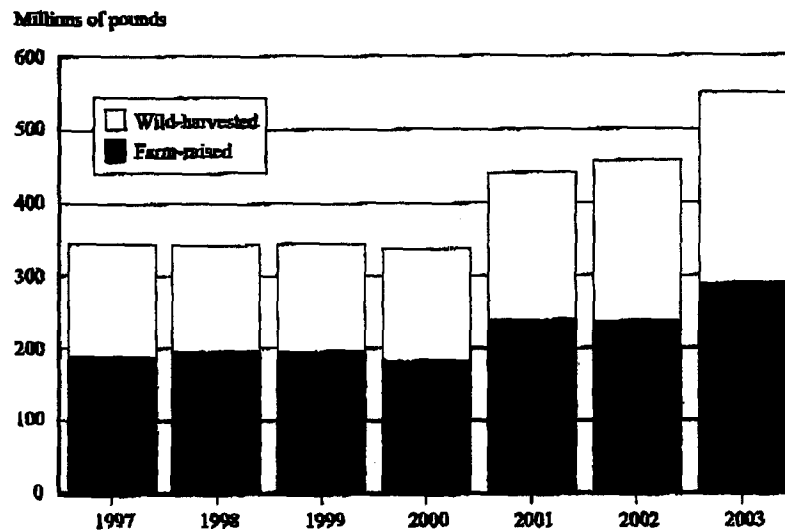
production in 2002 were respectively 36 percent and 64 percent.

The percentage that capture or culture contributes to a country's total harvest is an important starting point in estimating the fractions of U.S. shrimp imports attributable to either wild-harvests or culture systems. To estimate the contribution production method makes to imports of shell-on, headless shrimp, the assumption is made that a country's shrimp exports to the U.S. parallel the computed capture-culture percentages. To estimate the quantity of shrimp imported to the U.S. by country across wild-harvests and farming systems, a country's annual capture and culture percentages are multiplied by the total, annual volume of shell-on, headless shrimp exported to the U.S. by that country. Using Thailand as an example, Thai exports of shell-on, headless shrimp to the U.S. in 2002 were 48.9 million pounds. Assuming that exports paralleled the capture-culture percentages, wild harvests would have contributed 17.6 million pounds (36 percent) with culture systems contributing 31.3 million pounds (64 percent) to total shell-on, headless exports from Thailand. To estimate the total volume of shell-on, headless shrimp attributable to wild-harvests or culture systems that was imported to the U.S. each year by all countries, the two computations outlined above are completed for all countries that exported shrimp to the U.S.; then, annual allocations from each production method are summed across countries to determine the total import volume attributable to wild-harvests or culture. The approach outlined in the two previous paragraphs was used to allocate total imports of shell-on, headless shrimp to either wild-harvests or culture systems in every year except 2003. The FAO databases are current only through 2002, so capture-culture percentages could not be computed for 2003. To estimate 2003 imports of shell-on, headless shrimp across the two production methods, the 2003 ITC import data were multiplied by the 2002 capture-culture percentages computed for each shrimp-producing country.

Imports of shell-on, headless shrimp between 1997 and 2003. Between 1997 and 2000 total imports of shell-on, headless shrimp were steady and ranged from 339 million pounds to 345 million pounds. Beginning in 2001 though, shell-on, headless imports sharply increased by 103 million pounds over 2000; a 30 percent increase. The next year an additional 14 million pounds more than the record set in 2001 entered the U.S. In 2003, imports surged by an additional 93 million pounds (20 percent) above 2002 levels. Between 1997 and 2003 imports of farm-raised, shell-on, headless shrimp averaged 55 percent of all shell-on, headless imports.

. U.S. Imports of frozen, shell-on, headless
shrimp classified by production method

Year	Pounds of shell-on, headless shrimp				
	Farm-raised	Wild-harvested	Total	Change	Pct. Change
1997	190,806,045	152,889,989	343,696,034		
1998	198,893,519	143,056,600	341,950,119	(1,745,915)	-0.5%
1999	199,178,559	145,784,367	344,962,926	3,012,807	0.9%
2000	185,303,639	153,494,821	338,798,460	(6,164,466)	-1.8%
2001	242,308,260	199,349,819	441,658,079	102,859,619	30.4%
2002	239,874,800	215,974,673	455,849,473	14,191,394	3.2%
2003	293,033,357	255,903,515	548,936,872	93,087,399	20.4%



Imports of frozen, shell-on, headless shrimp classified by production method

The recent history of imported, shell-on, headless shrimp demonstrates an unprecedented increase between 2000 and 2001 with additional records set in both 2002 and 2003. Likewise, annual, ex-vessel shrimp prices have eroded in 2001, 2002, and 2003. However, questions remain about why shrimp imports increased so dramatically within 2001 and continued through 2002 and 2003. Solving this riddle requires looking first to Southeast Asia, a major shrimp-farming region, then to the European Union where tariff and non-tariff barriers exist for many of their imports.

Several factors contributed to what many in the domestic shrimp industry have called a debacle. Growing supplies of cultured shrimp coincided with a global economic slowdown that began in the second half of 2000. This set the stage for a general softening of prices that has affected every member of the worldwide shrimp industry. Additional downward pressure on U.S. ex-vessel and wholesale prices resulted from three other issues. First, aggressive enforcement by the European Union (E.U.) for banned antibiotics prevented non-compliant imports from entering that trading block. This preemption resulted in additional quantities being rerouted to the only other major market in the world – the U.S. Second, a sharply-higher tariff rate imposed by the E.U. on shrimp imported from certain Asian countries in December 2001 made those shrimp less expensive in competing markets like the U.S. Third, until recently, the dollar was quite strong against other currencies which also made imports less expensive in the American market. These four conditions have resulted in record imports to the U.S. market since 2001. This onslaught of lower-priced imports has dramatically reduced ex-vessel shrimp prices by 30 to 40 percent below 2000 levels depending upon the size count.

Tariff Issues. Shrimp are routinely traded on the world market, but individual countries have differing approaches in taxing imported shrimp. All market forms of shrimp enter the U.S. market duty-free. However, in some countries the tariff rates can change almost overnight, or can be applied differently to various market forms of the same product. Other things being equal, tariffs result in the exporter netting less money on the transaction. Of course if the price offer takes the tariff into account, then other factors like currency exchange rates and differences in transportation costs direct the flow of shrimp from

producing to consuming country.

The E.U. exemplifies a trading block of nations where tariffs for certain products are in a state of flux. Specifically, certain nations that exported shrimp to the E.U. experienced tariff treatment different from that accorded to other shrimp-producing countries. In the fourth quarter of 2001, Thai shrimp marketers were surprised to learn that the lower tariffs the E.U. had imposed under the generalized system of preferences had ended, and the tariff on Thai shrimp would be 12 percent on frozen, raw products and 20 percent on cooked shrimp. E.U. duties on processed shrimp (e.g., peeled or cooked, peeled varieties) from other countries such as Peru, Indonesia, India and Vietnam were taxed at between 3.6 percent and 7 percent, while a tariff rate of 4.2 percent was applied to frozen shell-on, headless shrimp. Importantly, such tariff increases make shrimp from countries affected by these higher tariffs appear less expensive in competing markets.

Currency Exchange Rates. Exchange rates for currency are important issues for most shrimp-exporting countries because the revenues earned from the sale of shrimp in many developing countries are used to fund improvements in national infrastructure. Generally speaking, national infrastructure such as aircraft, road-building services, petroleum development, electrical power and its distribution, etc. is priced in dollars, euros, or yen. When the exchange rates are factored into the pricing formula along with tariffs, the final destination of shrimp exported from a producing country can clearly be seen.

The fact that Mississippi shrimp producers have been harmed by imports is indisputable. The following excerpt appeared in the January 7, 2005 edition of the Mississippi Sun Herald:

Tariffs will be imposed

By ELANA SCHOR

THE SUN HERALD WASHINGTON BUREAU

WASHINGTON - The International Trade Commission ruled Thursday that a flood of low-priced shrimp imports has caused injury to U.S. shrimpers, which could mean an economic rebound for South Mississippi shrimpers. The Southern Shrimp Alliance, a coalition of shrimp industry members in eight Gulf states, petitioned the ITC and the federal Department of Commerce in 2003 to investigate the sharp decline in U.S. shrimp profits. The government's investigation will end later this month with the imposition of tariffs against foreign shrimp producers, and South Mississippi shrimpers are celebrating.

The practice of selling imports at artificially low prices is called "dumping." Shrimp from China, Vietnam, India, Thailand, Ecuador and Brazil were found by the ITC to be illegally sold on the U.S. market, sometimes for less than the cost of production. When tariff levels are finalized, the average tax on imported shrimp will be 17.22 percent, but some nations will be forced to sell shrimp in the U.S. for more than double the previous cost.

The sheer volume of shrimp imported into the United States, coupled with below fair-market pricing by the countries responsible for 75 percent of the shrimp imported into the U.S., have combined to reduce the price Mississippi shrimpers got for their product in 2003 to 69 percent of the 5-year average for the years 1998-2002. Mississippi joins the other Gulf and south Atlantic states already deemed eligible for Trade Adjustment Assistance. The following tables show clearly that the U.S. is a net importer of shrimp and that domestic production accounted for only about 10 percent of the value of what was consumed in

this country in 2003. (Note: Production figures are given for brown, pink and white shrimp – the three major species produced by Mississippi shrimpers and comprising 98 percent of domestic landings. The time period is the same as that covered by the TAA petition.) With a 90 percent share of the market, import prices have a direct and overriding effect on domestic dockside prices.

**National Marine Fisheries Service
Fisheries Statistics and Economics Division**

You asked for the following

Year: 2003
Product: SHRIMP

Product Name	Imports	Exports	Re-exports	Balance of Trade
SHRIMP PEELED FROZEN	\$1,123,280,867	\$19,355,730	\$16,162,502	-\$1,087,762,635
SHRIMP FROZEN OTHER PREPARATIONS	\$663,860,778	\$0	\$0	-\$663,860,778
SHRIMP SHELL-ON FROZEN 31/40	\$311,370,229	\$3,704,441	\$4,878,866	-\$302,786,922
SHRIMP SHELL-ON FROZEN 15/20	\$283,456,742	\$2,141,644	\$1,650,567	-\$279,664,531
SHRIMP SHELL-ON FROZEN < 15	\$294,266,104	\$12,106,708	\$13,866,692	-\$268,292,704
SHRIMP SHELL-ON FROZEN 26/30	\$252,609,086	\$955,411	\$352,446	-\$251,301,229
SHRIMP SHELL-ON FROZEN 21/25	\$245,428,590	\$1,332,324	\$1,392,584	-\$242,703,682
SHRIMP SHELL-ON FROZEN 41/50	\$158,013,006	\$1,666,543	\$481,777	-\$155,864,686
SHRIMP SHELL-ON FROZEN 51/60	\$134,783,868	\$5,340,919	\$426,123	-\$129,016,826
SHRIMP SHELL-ON FROZEN 61/70	\$89,419,460	\$232,901	\$284,267	-\$88,902,292
SHRIMP SHELL-ON FROZEN > 70	\$82,709,076	\$5,752,328	\$228,648	-\$76,728,100
SHRIMP BREADED FROZEN	\$51,928,647	\$0	\$0	-\$51,928,647
SHRIMP PEELED FRESH/DRIED/SALTED/BRINE	\$17,112,124	\$0	\$0	-\$17,112,124
SHRIMP OTHER PREPARATIONS	\$30,807,545	\$12,692,551	\$1,236,582	-\$16,878,412
SHRIMP FROZEN IN ATC	\$11,316,219	\$1,332,006	\$137,182	-\$9,847,031
SHRIMP SHELL-ON FRESH/DRIED/SALTED/BRINE	\$2,756,284	\$0	\$0	-\$2,756,284
SHRIMP LIVE/FRESH/DRIED/SALTED/BRINE	\$0	\$5,454,739	\$757,698	\$6,212,437
SHRIMP CANNED	\$7,330,554	\$19,435,699	\$479,307	\$12,584,452
SHRIMP FROZEN	\$0	\$13,736,999	\$9,721,797	\$23,458,796
Totals	\$3,760,449,179	\$105,240,943	\$52,057,038	-\$3,603,151,198

U.S. Domestic Shrimp Landings

Year	Species	Metric Tons	Pounds	\$
1998	SHRIMP, BROWN	59,118.8	130,333,415	222,957,225
1999	SHRIMP, BROWN	62,153.4	137,023,434	250,345,692
2000	SHRIMP, BROWN	74,924.1	165,177,593	377,678,604
2001	SHRIMP, BROWN	68,973.9	152,059,900	289,539,205
2002	SHRIMP, BROWN	58,618.2	129,229,793	200,058,890
2003	SHRIMP, BROWN	65,130.7	143,587,185	190,673,265
GRAND TOTALS:	-	388,919.2	857,411,320	1,531,252,881

Year	Species	Metric Tons	Pounds	\$
1998	SHRIMP, PINK	12,542.8	27,651,766	62,014,646
1999	SHRIMP, PINK	6,122.8	13,498,284	35,068,158
2000	SHRIMP, PINK	5,784.0	12,751,407	35,211,179
2001	SHRIMP, PINK	7,246.6	15,975,852	40,792,338
2002	SHRIMP, PINK	8,329.4	18,362,988	34,098,222
2003	SHRIMP, PINK	6,896.0	15,202,887	27,980,887
GRAND TOTALS:	-	46,921.5	103,443,184	235,165,430

Year	Species	Metric Tons	Pounds	\$
1998	SHRIMP, WHITE	44,719.1	98,587,715	221,245,454
1999	SHRIMP, WHITE	46,886.9	103,366,953	244,009,248
2000	SHRIMP, WHITE	55,767.7	122,945,427	296,349,786
2001	SHRIMP, WHITE	40,998.7	90,385,733	190,875,381
2002	SHRIMP, WHITE	43,526.4	95,958,309	181,707,387
2003	SHRIMP, WHITE	47,763.4	105,299,260	165,648,733
GRAND TOTALS:	-	279,662.3	616,543,397	1,299,835,989

The following table is included to demonstrate that while domestic production volume remains relatively constant at about 250 million pounds per year, imports of all product forms are steadily increasing:

**National Marine Fisheries Service
Fisheries Statistics and Economics Division**

You asked for the following

Trade Type:

IMPORTS

From:

1998

Through:

2003

Product:

SHRIMP

Countries:

ALL COUNTRIES COMBINED

Edible	Product	Kilos	Dollars
	1998		
E	SHRIMP BREADED FROZEN	279,738	2,815,533
E	SHRIMP CANNED	1,545,371	10,621,825
E	SHRIMP FROZEN IN ATC	267,528	2,001,333
E	SHRIMP FROZEN OTHER PREPARATIONS	37,468,178	432,687,676
E	SHRIMP OTHER PREPARATIONS	878,010	3,517,281
E	SHRIMP PEELED FRESH/DRIED/SALTED/BRINE	671,188	8,512,924
E	SHRIMP PEELED FROZEN	119,250,084	1,045,070,063
E	SHRIMP SHELL-ON FRESH/DRIED/SALTED/BRINE	2,413,218	14,302,997
E	SHRIMP SHELL-ON FROZEN 15/20	16,679,056	230,303,113
E	SHRIMP SHELL-ON FROZEN 21/25	14,804,325	196,866,841
E	SHRIMP SHELL-ON FROZEN 26/30	16,791,298	203,728,468
E	SHRIMP SHELL-ON FROZEN 31/40	28,345,711	279,224,433
E	SHRIMP SHELL-ON FROZEN 41/50	16,332,017	137,627,175
E	SHRIMP SHELL-ON FROZEN 51/60	15,860,780	119,765,887
E	SHRIMP SHELL-ON FROZEN 61/70	9,418,680	64,495,848
E	SHRIMP SHELL-ON FROZEN < 15	14,958,734	233,042,943
E	SHRIMP SHELL-ON FROZEN > 70	19,478,547	127,827,141
	Subtotal: E	315,442,463	3,112,411,481
	Grand Total: 1998	315,442,463	3,112,411,481
	1999		
E	SHRIMP BREADED FROZEN	1,037,816	7,293,309
E	SHRIMP CANNED	1,335,721	7,626,409
E	SHRIMP FROZEN IN ATC	494,806	3,247,718
E	SHRIMP FROZEN OTHER PREPARATIONS	45,831,769	480,893,899
E	SHRIMP OTHER PREPARATIONS	1,577,585	10,947,151

E	SHRIMP PEELED FRESH/DRIED/SALTED/BRINE	578,017	3,717,243
E	SHRIMP PEELED FROZEN	124,405,002	1,068,240,473
E	SHRIMP SHELL-ON FRESH/DRIED/SALTED/BRINE	940,921	9,909,999
E	SHRIMP SHELL-ON FROZEN 15/20	18,121,295	235,444,754
E	SHRIMP SHELL-ON FROZEN 21/25	14,492,127	171,426,234
E	SHRIMP SHELL-ON FROZEN 26/30	16,146,328	171,286,780
E	SHRIMP SHELL-ON FROZEN 31/40	27,322,612	268,353,768
E	SHRIMP SHELL-ON FROZEN 41/50	17,280,618	148,610,817
E	SHRIMP SHELL-ON FROZEN 51/60	17,092,126	129,184,453
E	SHRIMP SHELL-ON FROZEN 61/70	9,526,957	64,312,123
E	SHRIMP SHELL-ON FROZEN < 15	16,499,807	234,911,751
E	SHRIMP SHELL-ON FROZEN > 70	19,022,967	121,040,164
Subtotal: E		331,706,474	3,138,447,045
Grand Total: 1999		331,706,474	3,138,447,045

2000

E	SHRIMP BREADED FROZEN	1,918,916	15,708,566
E	SHRIMP CANNED	1,658,155	8,661,476
E	SHRIMP FROZEN IN ATC	210,820	958,635
E	SHRIMP FROZEN OTHER PREPARATIONS	56,585,378	654,319,848
E	SHRIMP OTHER PREPARATIONS	1,432,078	8,178,078
E	SHRIMP PEELED FRESH/DRIED/SALTED/BRINE	621,342	8,917,871
E	SHRIMP PEELED FROZEN	129,000,061	1,245,587,006
E	SHRIMP SHELL-ON FRESH/DRIED/SALTED/BRINE	861,670	10,820,173
E	SHRIMP SHELL-ON FROZEN 15/20	16,615,439	249,596,667
E	SHRIMP SHELL-ON FROZEN 21/25	14,032,931	197,186,310
E	SHRIMP SHELL-ON FROZEN 26/30	15,844,335	200,312,880
E	SHRIMP SHELL-ON FROZEN 31/40	29,005,294	334,637,232
E	SHRIMP SHELL-ON FROZEN 41/50	16,473,586	172,931,231
E	SHRIMP SHELL-ON FROZEN 51/60	14,093,225	134,483,540
E	SHRIMP SHELL-ON FROZEN 61/70	9,644,516	86,056,213
E	SHRIMP SHELL-ON FROZEN < 15	16,356,113	272,454,452
E	SHRIMP SHELL-ON FROZEN > 70	20,722,976	156,517,616
Subtotal: E		345,076,835	3,757,327,794
Grand Total: 2000		345,076,835	3,757,327,794

2001

E	SHRIMP BREADED FROZEN	3,221,235	25,402,790
E	SHRIMP CANNED	1,938,008	9,656,955
E	SHRIMP FROZEN IN ATC	147,880	699,599
E	SHRIMP FROZEN OTHER PREPARATIONS	67,098,559	597,349,970
E	SHRIMP OTHER PREPARATIONS	2,205,607	14,224,094

E	SHRIMP PEELED FRESH/DRIED/SALTED/BRINE	746,517	14,359,249
E	SHRIMP PEELED FROZEN	124,680,880	1,042,199,346
E	SHRIMP SHELL-ON FRESH/DRIED/SALTED/BRINE	790,581	7,160,462
E	SHRIMP SHELL-ON FROZEN 15/20	22,628,276	274,644,581
E	SHRIMP SHELL-ON FROZEN 21/25	21,428,483	235,601,361
E	SHRIMP SHELL-ON FROZEN 26/30	26,398,640	270,820,538
E	SHRIMP SHELL-ON FROZEN 31/40	35,708,647	327,594,055
E	SHRIMP SHELL-ON FROZEN 41/50	20,674,248	159,699,301
E	SHRIMP SHELL-ON FROZEN 51/60	18,608,369	128,165,734
E	SHRIMP SHELL-ON FROZEN 61/70	12,923,325	80,991,177
E	SHRIMP SHELL-ON FROZEN < 15	21,184,472	324,720,485
E	SHRIMP SHELL-ON FROZEN > 70	19,953,388	113,507,260
Subtotal: E		400,337,115	3,626,796,957
Grand Total: 2001		400,337,115	3,626,796,957

2002

E	SHRIMP BREADED FROZEN	4,514,402	30,298,316
E	SHRIMP CANNED	1,848,796	8,156,832
E	SHRIMP FROZEN IN ATC	712,660	3,586,356
E	SHRIMP FROZEN OTHER PREPARATIONS	86,650,847	706,279,514
E	SHRIMP OTHER PREPARATIONS	2,855,175	18,706,988
E	SHRIMP PEELED FRESH/DRIED/SALTED/BRINE	972,941	17,075,046
E	SHRIMP PEELED FROZEN	124,999,009	988,040,180
E	SHRIMP SHELL-ON FRESH/DRIED/SALTED/BRINE	621,196	4,707,920
E	SHRIMP SHELL-ON FROZEN 15/20	22,744,335	244,850,149
E	SHRIMP SHELL-ON FROZEN 21/25	19,869,941	194,003,545
E	SHRIMP SHELL-ON FROZEN 26/30	19,563,874	173,863,802
E	SHRIMP SHELL-ON FROZEN 31/40	32,441,328	244,291,306
E	SHRIMP SHELL-ON FROZEN 41/50	21,962,381	137,546,333
E	SHRIMP SHELL-ON FROZEN 51/60	23,664,774	128,587,920
E	SHRIMP SHELL-ON FROZEN 61/70	18,042,713	92,221,922
E	SHRIMP SHELL-ON FROZEN < 15	24,852,506	324,329,842
E	SHRIMP SHELL-ON FROZEN > 70	22,985,852	105,543,382
Subtotal: E		429,302,730	3,422,889,353
Grand Total: 2002		429,302,730	3,422,889,353

2003

E	SHRIMP BREADED FROZEN	8,757,097	51,928,647
E	SHRIMP CANNED	1,772,276	7,330,554
E	SHRIMP FROZEN IN ATC	1,732,437	11,316,219
E	SHRIMP FROZEN OTHER PREPARATIONS	88,366,907	663,860,778
E	SHRIMP OTHER PREPARATIONS	4,274,142	30,807,545

E	SHRIMP PEELED FRESH/DRIED/SALTED/BRINE	914,743	17,112,124
E	SHRIMP PEELED FROZEN	149,726,015	1,123,280,867
E	SHRIMP SHELL-ON FRESH/DRIED/SALTED/BRINE	362,423	2,756,284
E	SHRIMP SHELL-ON FROZEN 15/20	25,703,706	283,456,742
E	SHRIMP SHELL-ON FROZEN 21/25	24,348,036	245,428,590
E	SHRIMP SHELL-ON FROZEN 26/30	30,060,306	252,609,086
E	SHRIMP SHELL-ON FROZEN 31/40	46,256,532	311,370,229
E	SHRIMP SHELL-ON FROZEN 41/50	28,898,152	158,013,006
E	SHRIMP SHELL-ON FROZEN 51/60	28,469,396	134,783,868
E	SHRIMP SHELL-ON FROZEN 61/70	20,427,588	89,419,460
E	SHRIMP SHELL-ON FROZEN < 15	23,621,600	294,266,104
E	SHRIMP SHELL-ON FROZEN > 70	20,803,222	82,709,076
Subtotal: E		504,494,578	3,760,449,179
Grand Total: 2003		504,494,578	3,760,449,179

For all the reasons outlined above, it is imperative for Mississippi shrimpers to receive the training associated with the Trade Adjustment Assistance program to help make their products more competitive in the marketplace and to optimize their operations.